

subulatorum verrucosorum apice globoso lævi non retractilium pluribus (3-4) circumdato.

4. *Ulocyathus arcticus*, the only species, was taken at Öxfjord in Finmark, at a depth of 150-200 fathoms, perfectly free, upon a bottom of clay and mud. The largest specimen met with was  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. (Paris) in height and  $1\frac{5}{12}$  inch in its largest diameter. The smallest specimen measured about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in each of these directions. The colour of the animal is bright minium-red, with the inner tentacles darker, and the folds of the mouth blood-red or brownish-red. The polype is quite solitary, and resembles an *Actinia* in appearance, but the base of the coral is naked.—*Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ*, livr. ii. pp. 63-79.

#### *Natural History of the Conway Reef.*

By JOHN DENIS MACDONALD, Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. Herald.

GASTEROPODA.—After a little search, we obtained one recent *Stomatella* of small size, with a white, polished shell; *Cypræa annulus* (young), and a species of *Vermetus*; but, besides these, no other living Gasteropods were observed, although it cannot be doubted that many exist. Amongst the dead shells, however, which had been washed up from the deeper parts, more especially on the northern side of the Sandy Islet, we noticed a great profusion of a species of *Turbo*; apparently identical with that which is so conspicuous in the elevated coral terraces of the Isle of Pines.

Examples of the following genera were also noticed, though in smaller quantity: viz. *Pyramis* and *Conus*, a very large species of each; *Conus generalis*, and one or two others; *Triton tritonis*, *Dolium perdir*, and *Cypræa*, several species.

CONCHIFERA.—With the exception of the genus *Tridacna*, two species of which were everywhere to be found, no Conchifera seemed to exist on this reef.

CRUSTACEA.—Species of the genera *Pisa*, *Portunus*, *Pyremela* and *Sesarma* were taken on the verge of the Sandy Islet, with a single member of the genus *Squilla*.

ANNELIDA.—Dorsibranchiate and Tubicolous kinds numerous.

ECHINODERMATA.—These embraced examples of the genera *Echinus*, chiefly occurring in the deeper parts amongst the branches of Madrepores, *Ophiocoma*, *Holothuria*, and *Sipunculus*, the latter belonging to the small coral-perforating division.

TURBELLARIA, DENDROCÆLA.—Planariæ of comparatively large size.

PHYTOZOA.—*Astræa*, *Caryophyllia* and *Madrepora* in great variety, with Nullipores and small Sponges.

ALGÆ.—Nearly all the Algæ are small, and require microscopic examination; the total absence of any of the larger kinds is very remarkable.

The Sandy Islet is mainly composed of disintegrated coral and marine shells; and in several superimposed and sloping layers of

coral-conglomerate rock occurring on the south side, portions of species at present existing on the reef may be distinctly recognized. As the outer margin of the reef has not yet been elevated above the surface of the sea, there is necessarily some difficulty in its examination; but future years will bring to light many of the hidden treasures of its natural history.

*Description of Siphonactinia, a new genus of Actiniæ from Norway.*

By D. C. DANIELSEN and J. KOREN.

GENUS SIPHONACTINIA.

Siphone cylindrico, valde excentrice extra discum prominente, a disco et aliquanto sursum duodecim plicis membranaceis cohærentibus—collari tentaculiformi—circumdato; superiore in parte margo rotundatus, cujus in parte exteriori tres eminentiæ cartilagosæ et in interiori fissura per totam siphonis longitudinem porrecta; tentacula uniseriata nec retractilia.

*Siphonactinia Boeckii*, the only species, occurs on the coast of Norway at a depth of 80–200 fathoms. It is a small species, with the body about an inch in length; and the tentacles, which are twelve in number and arranged in a single row, measure about  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch.—*Fauna Litt. Norvegiæ*, livr. ii. p. 87.

*On the Occurrence of Urocerus gigas in Cornwall.*

*To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.*

GENTLEMEN,—Observing in the Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for last month (p. 172) a notice of the appearance of *Urocerus gigas* at Banchory in Scotland, I am induced to call your attention to a similar fact having taken place in my neighbourhood, at Coldrennick, near Liskeard, Cornwall, the seat of Charles Trelawney, Esq. Some ladies, last week, sitting in an arbour, were attracted by a singular tapping in one of the posts of fir (which had been cut from a neighbouring plantation in the previous year); after a time, a black, moveable head made its appearance on the surface, which was speedily followed by the body of an insect, which they caught, and which turned out to be the *Urocerus*. Subsequently, for several days, fresh specimens were noticed of individuals of the same species, though varying in size. Although most writers speak of these pests being rare in this country, yet it is to be feared, from these two localities above mentioned being infested with them, that they have probably become indigenious, and will require the attention of naturalists to devise some method of destroying them, short of the German practice of cutting down the plantations.

I enclose one of the insects, a male, which corresponds with the plate and description given in Donovan's 'British Insects,' except that the abdomen is entirely black, and the last seven segments of the back of a yellow colour.

Your obedient Servant,

Plymouth, Aug. 10, 1857.

EDWARD MOORE, M.D., F.L.S.,  
Vice-President Plymouth Institution.